

Empire of Timur and its role in the economic development of Maverannahr

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Abstract: The article contains historical facts of a change in the economic life of the people living in the territory of modern Uzbekistan over the past 600 years - from the reign of A. Timur to the present day. The focus is on the heyday of the economy of Maverannahr during the reign of Timur and Timurids in the XI-XV centuries. and a new round of the rise and prosperity of Uzbekistan after gaining its independence and independent development. The genetic connection between the Timurov era and the current model of socio-economic development runs a red thread through the centuries-old rich history of Uzbekistan. In the era of Timur, the problems of the independence of the people, their spiritual and material well-being, were solved by other means. Today, these same noble goals are achieved by other, modern, civilized means and methods. The economic decline after the collapse of the Timurov power during the Sheibanids, the formation of small feudal states on the territory of Maverannahr and their colonization by the Russian Empire, endless wars and interethnic conflicts. The contradictions and oppositions of social forces found a detailed and consistent presentation. A special place in the book is given to the new and latest economic history of Uzbekistan after its accession to the USSR, its unique transition to a new round of growth and prosperity. A deep analysis of the path traveled along the winding roads of economic development allows us to better understand the objective need for a new economic recovery after Uzbekistan gained independence. The article is intended for students, economists, historians, political scientists, specialists in international relations, as well as all those interested in the history and culture of the peoples of Central Asia and the East.

Keywords: Samarkand, Empire of Timur, economic development, maverannahr, Central Asia.

Introduction

Uzbekistan has rich natural resources, truly huge economic potential and has great opportunities for accelerated development and prosperity. According to experts, it ranks 11th in the world in natural gas production, third in the world in export and sixth in cotton production, seventh in the world in uranium reserves (4% of world uranium reserves). Uzbekistan is in fourth place in the world in terms of total gold reserves, and in seventh place in terms of its production. In its bowels there are huge reserves of silver, copper, tungsten, oil, coal and many other minerals. At the same time, Uzbekistan, possessing such an enviable economic potential to provide material wealth to its people, occupies 159th position in the world rating of 190 countries in terms of gross domestic product per capita.

In his message to the Oliy Majlis of the Republic of Uzbekistan, President Sh.M. Mirziyoyev recognized this state of affairs in the economic life of the country as unsatisfactory. Revealing the reasons for this state of affairs in the economic sphere, he drew special attention to the huge annual losses of natural gas - 20-23% (11.3-14.1 billion cubic meters) and electricity - 15-20% (8.4-11.2 billion kilowatts), at an incredibly low efficiency in the use of these valuable resources. In his opinion, the statesmen who are called upon to pursue macroeconomic policies, economists, business executives, business executives, and numerous employees of economic and technical services are primarily responsible for this. Such shortcomings exist in other areas of the economy.

In Uzbekistan, after independence, much has changed: orders, attitudes, foundations, values. The identity of the people is changing. In this context, the interest of our people in knowing their past, rich historical heritage is growing. A deep and comprehensive study of this heritage from the point of view of economic practice is not only purely informative, historical in nature. It is relevant for solving urgent problems of modern society. For example, Great Timur devoted much effort to protecting the interests of the common people from attacks by insatiable officials, khokims, judges, and tax officials. He severely punished officials who mercilessly oppressed the people. These problems remain relevant and topical today. The first President of the Republic of Uzbekistan, in the preface to the book "Temur Tuzuklari" (Timur Code) notes that the pressing problems of the present time require us not only a comprehensive analysis of the basic principles of modern

development, but also a deep knowledge of the lessons of history, so that the practical conclusions can help solve the problems of today of the day.

Therefore, when examining the current problems of economic history, it is worthwhile to draw useful lessons in order to continue to prevent the tragic mistakes of the past.

It can be said without exaggeration that the centuries-old history of the Uzbek people also serves as a source of knowledge of the greatest historical events. One of the bright and glorious pages of this history of the great heritage is connected with the name of Sahibkiran Amir Timur. The author set himself the cognitive goal of tracing the origins of the formation of the Republic of Uzbekistan after a long process of historical transformation, which took place in the Central Asian region and, in particular, in Central Asia. In this regard, the research period was determined from the time of the creation of the powerful and huge state of Amir Timur, the creation of favorable conditions for the intensive growth of economic activity, the rapid development of trade, crafts, construction, science, culture, etc. There was also a period of devastating wars and economic devastation associated with the weakening of the Timurid state and the invasion of the nomadic tribes of Dashti-Kipchak, led by Muhammad Sheybanihan. For a century - from 1499 to 1599, the local population was under the rule of the bloodthirsty warlike dynasty of the Sheybanids. During her reign, the state of agriculture was difficult. This was especially reflected in the well-being of the common people, who were completely impoverished.

A brief overview of the comparative state of the economy of the Timurid Empire, the Sheybanid state, including the colonization period by the Russian Empire.

1. Timur's wise economic policy is the foundation of the prosperity and power of the Empire

Let us turn to the toponym of the word "empire". Empires, in the first place, are understood as the most powerful and largest intertribal, interethnic state formations, united under the absolute authority of the monarch (emperor) and lasted a very long time. Empire, as a form of state organization of society, includes territories that are often heterogeneous in their economic and geographical conditions, ethnic composition of the population, and cultural traditions.

Empires that arose in different parts of the world in different historical periods, such as Egyptian, Chinese, Roman, Persian, had a tremendous impact on the development of world civilization. In the

East, in addition to the Persian Empire, an important role in the history of the identities of the peoples of Central Asia was played by the Arab caliphate and derivatives of the Khalifat Khorezm (712-1220), Samanid (819-999), Gaznevid (IX-X centuries), Karakhanid (X century . - until 1212), the Seljukid (XI - beginning of the XIVth centuries) state, the empire of Genghis Khan, then on its ruins the empire of Tamerlane and the Timurids, the Sheibanid state, the Khiva khanate, the Bukhara khanate, then the Bukhara emirate of the Mangit rulers, the Russian Empire.

There were many periods when humanity existed in the grip of subsistence farming and simple reproduction. Only thanks to empires, human civilization has achieved a certain level of economic development, has reached great heights.

The empires of the Ancient World include Egypt, which lasted more than 3000 years, Roman - 2200 years, Assyria - 700 years, Persian - almost 200 years, Roman and Byzantine - more than 1000 years and the Chinese Empire.

History knows quite a few empires that were really great, and not only by the vastness of the territory, but also by their significance and role in the development of human society. Let's start with the Egyptian empire, which has become the cradle of one of the oldest civilizations in the world. If the countries of Mesopotamia were always open for various invasions, then Egypt, which was separated by deserts from the troubled East, was in comparative isolation. From the south, Egypt's natural defensive line was the high mountain ranges and rocky rapids of the Nile, from the north the country was protected by the Mediterranean Sea and the marshy valley of the Nile Delta, from the west and east - the hot sands of the desert. In the words of the ancient Greek historian Diodorus of Sicily, "Egypt is protected by nature from all sides." It was this isolation that gave the country some advantages. Egypt was less devastated than the countries of Mesopotamia. Having barely appeared, the Egyptian state turned out to be surprisingly stable, conservative and durable for almost 3,000 years. The last great era in the history of Egyptian civilization was the period of the New Kingdom (1570–1075 BC), when the state became a real empire thanks to the skillful military and civil administration of the great pharaohs. This era gave the country the most famous rulers. And at the same time, it was a period of continuous conflict with the Middle East.

The Roman Empire, which lasted two thousand two hundred years, has given a lot to modern civilization. The Romans achieved success in many ways, they developed their own military tactics,

which brought tremendous success, they administered all the conquered lands and developed the economy. From Rome, the development of art and architecture began, the institutes of laws and rights were introduced as an important basis for establishing order and managing society. Many believe that without the Romans there might not have been a modern civilization. The Byzantine Empire appeared after the collapse of the Roman Empire and lasted until the fifteenth century. In Byzantium, the affairs of the Roman Empire continued, but only the religious direction changed, Christianity appeared and the empire tried to extend this to the eastern countries. The capital was a center of trade, and, accordingly, a tidbit for everyone. Constant wars and robberies weakened the empire, it was impossible to fight on several fronts. And again there was a collapse, she could not stand the onslaught of the Ottomans.

The ancestor of the Mongol Empire was the military leader Temuchin (Genghis Khan). He was constantly in battles and conquering new and new lands. The great Temuchin was one of the most ferocious and ruthless people who have ever lived on our planet. History shows that Genghis Khan's father died in a raid on a neighboring tribe and his mother was forced to feed and support seven children alone. At nine years old, Genghis Khan killed his brother Bekter - he did not share food. So he was still in childhood. It is no coincidence that the time of the rule of Temuchin is characterized by endless bloody massacres and ruthless destruction of people. None of the conquerors of all time can be compared with him in the number of people destroyed by military battles. Genghis Khan's gluttony and bloodthirsty cost the lives of 40 million people on the planet. According to experts, the ferocious conqueror destroyed 11 percent of the world's population at that time. Moreover, the death of so many people cooled the climate of the planet for the entire XIII century, according to experts, about 700 million tons of CO₂ did not enter the atmosphere. In the XIII century throughout Europe there was not a single country that could not be afraid of the invasion of the Mongols - the empire of Genghis Khan conquered all of Asia, and the territory of his possession was from Vietnam to Hungary itself and no one could resist his powerful army. In the entire history of mankind, this is the largest empire in the controlled territory and in the specific gravity of the population living on it. Still a little and he could become the ruler of the world. However, it was very difficult to control such a territory in those days, there were a lot of different peoples under the rule of the Mongols who could revolt everywhere and at any time. It is

indisputable that the Mongols were unsurpassed great warriors of their time, but they had serious administrative problems. The entire policy of the Mongol empire was aimed at maintaining and expanding the army, and of course no one was seriously engaged in the economy, although this was of paramount importance for maintaining the integrity and inviolability of the truly Great Genghis empire. All the conquered lands simply paid the obligatory tribute to the khan. And again, the collapse of the empire, as in all other empires, occurred due to the struggle for power and the uprisings of the population of the occupied territories with the unresolved urgent problems of economic development and improving the living conditions of the common people. "In fact, any empire, uniting various peoples under its rule, often with different levels of economic and cultural development, could not be a stable entity."

The era of the Ottoman Empire lasted six hundred years. The empire itself appeared after the fall of the Byzantine Empire, during all this time the Ottomans were able to subjugate half of Europe and part of Russia. During their rule, many reforms were carried out: from the military to the economic, for example, the structure of the treasury and the office was better developed in the Ottoman Empire. With the development of economic centers, the opening of completely new ways, with the increase in the area of cultivated land and international trade, the state carried out the basic economic processes. But still, the main interests of the state remained only politics and economics. And again the collapse of development and collapse came, again the empire was weakened by wars and the struggle for power.

Much has been said about the Russian Empire and the story is quite interesting. It all started since the reign of Peter I and ended with the reign of Nicholas II. Over this period, many profound changes have taken place in Russia. Russia was able to reach the European level and become a powerful maritime power. Frequent wars weakened the country, but it held on to the last. Only a revolutionary coup could destroy the established political system.

The Japanese empire is little known and lasted only one century, but is also recognized as great. And again, the war and the change of power are to blame. The Third Reich is a terrible time for all of humanity. Too much cruelty and nationalism. The existence of the empire was short-lived, but very bloody. The system collapsed after the defeat of fascism in the Second World War. The last era of the empire is the formation of the USSR. This is a qualitatively new political system in

which the board was given to the party and everything was decided collectively on the decisions of the party congress. During the USSR there were achievements and failures, ups and downs. Again, the era did not last long and ended without bloodshed. As a result, a coup d'etat took place and the USSR ceased to exist as a single whole state.

Among the relatively stable empires, one can note the Mughal Empire under the rule of Babur, Akbar, Jahangir, Shahjahan. The colonial empires that began their conquests after the great geographical discoveries included the English, Spanish, Portuguese, Dutch, French empires. Among the traditional empires included the German, Austro-Hungarian, Japanese, Ottoman empires. Among them can be attributed the empire of Timur. These empires were multi-level state complexes, held together by an ideological center, armed forces and economic space.

The empire created by Timur occupies a special place among the great empires of the world. The greatness and power of the empire created by him is determined, first of all, by his supernatural personal qualities and talent. Timur belongs to a galaxy of historical figures whose personality is ambiguous, whose deeds were argued before, are arguing now and will undoubtedly be arguing in the future. Timur was a rare autocratic ruler of global proportions with the ambitions of a sovereign claiming world domination. During the reign of Timur, Maverannahr entered the Central regions not only in a geographical, but also in a political, economic, cultural sense. The rulers of China, India, Mogolistan, the Golden and White Hordes, Iraq, Byzantium and other countries sent their embassies to Timur. Most clearly, his activity was manifested in the field of foreign policy and diplomacy. It was in this sphere that Timur's quality as a visionary statesman, subtle politician and diplomat, who managed to establish close diplomatic contacts with many countries of the world, was fully manifested.

The creator of a vast empire, Timur was cruel, but he possessed a sober, analytical mind. Thanks to these qualities, he even in the most difficult and unpredictable political situations found extraordinary and only true and balanced decisions. Thanks to his unique personal qualities and talent, he managed to achieve a dizzying take-off from a hired military to a statesman with a worldwide reputation, to create a powerful state that combines economic, social, political and spiritual principles in a single concentrated alliance. When uniting Central Asia and the territories adjacent to it into a single centralized state, Timur used various methods to facilitate the unification

of centrifugal forces: the use of military force, diplomacy, and incentive measures. So, the relationship between Timur and Tokhtamysh influenced the situation in the Russian principalities, and the fate of many European peoples depended on the relationship between Timur and Bayazed. In the latter case, the victory over Bayazed was strategically important for European countries, since it saved the European nations from the danger of Turkish invasion of the Balkan Peninsula.

The study of the rich heritage of the great statesman Amir Timur, the scientific analysis of his activities and experience in managing a huge empire, allows us to solve many of the important problems of domestic economic history within the ancestral homeland of our ancestors - Maverannahr, to learn a useful lesson in order to ensure continuity and sustainability in the development of productive forces of society in modern conditions.

Unlike many conquerors, A. Timur paid constant attention to improving the living conditions of the peoples of the conquered territories. It is pertinent to note that "... the most durable state formations were those empires whose rulers were able to respect the customs, customs and laws of the nations included in it, in fact giving them the right to govern themselves and limiting the role of the state to levy taxes, trade relations and maintain peace."

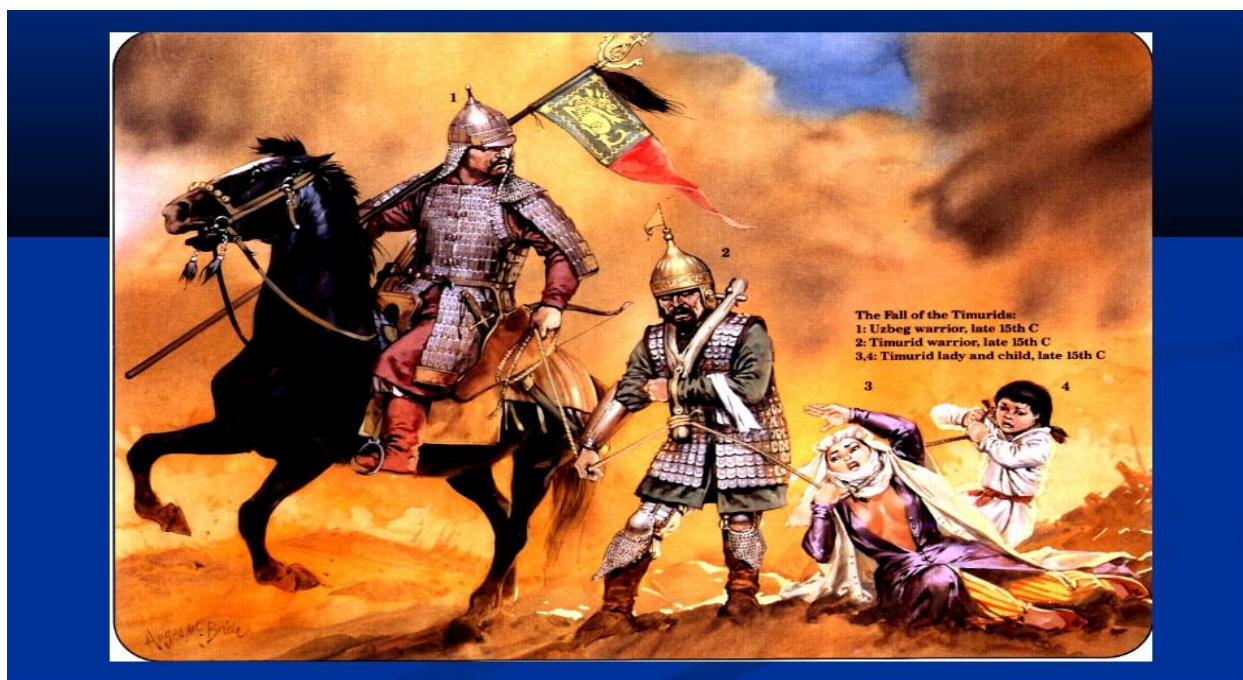
Amir Timur, following the advice of the sages, gaining vast experience in public administration, greatly appreciated enterprising people. He noted: "My experience has shown that a person with the qualities of determination, enterprise, vigilance, a warrior, courageous, fearless is preferable to unpretentious, indifferent people. A person with experience gives work to thousands of people.

I learned from experience that one can be a winner with the help of the Almighty and the enterprise of his slave." These words of A. Timur do not lose their relevance and significance today. "Code of Timur" is a storehouse of wisdom. The truth itself is heard on every page of it, each line is saturated with deep meaning. Due to the impossibility to cover all the details, we will give only some of them that are relevant and do not lose their significance to this day.

Timur's Code teaches that the sovereign must be the master of his word, and that in all matters he must proceed from justice. Orders and prohibitions throughout the country should be the responsibility of the sovereign, so that no one could change them.



Picture 1. The power is in justice



Picture 2. Nomadic Uzbek and Timurids



Picture 2. Episode from Epire of Temurids

The system of motivation and material rewards, as well as the determination of the payment of civil servants of all ranks, as well as a soldier for performing military service in the troops of Timur, is of cognitive interest.

Payment of the Emirs depended on the degree of their merits from 1,000 to 10,000 horse prices. Payment Emirs, pedigrees Timur reached 12,000 prices for horses. They were given the right to manage areas of the state. The provision of sons and grandchildren of Timur depended on the degree of their kinship and their age downward. It was also indicated that the emir's pay should be 10 times the pay of those he commanded. The pay of the secretary of the office, the viziers, should be 10 times the pay of the emirs.

Timur ordered the first-born son, Muhammad Jahongir, the future heir, to appoint the khokim of the region, to give him an uluf-pay of an equal payment of 12 thousand horsemen. To the second son Umarshaykh to give a fee equal to the fee of 10 thousand horsemen, with the issuance of the area. To the third son Miranshah to give a fee equal to the payment of 9 thousand horsemen with the issuance of the area. To the fourth son Shahrukh to issue a fee equal to the fee of a thousand horsemen with the issuance of the area. Other people were paid with barley or other types of grain. But the main measure of cost when paying came from the price of the horse. In the market, horse prices were stable.

In view of the fact that part of his troops consisted of nomads, who determined the cost of material goods at the price of a horse, a sheep, a camel, etc., the warrior's fee for the service was the price of the horse he possessed. On foot soldiers and servants (squire, special servants, tents) received payment from 100 to 1000 horse prices. It should be noted that foot troops constituted a small part of the troops. The main part of the army was cavalry, providing speed and speed of movement of troops. There were also incentives for soldiers for their military skills in the form of a bonus, increased pay, increased shares in the division of production, promotion, giving honorary titles, promotion with a banner, etc.

The warrior, subject to the performance of his official duty, was charged at a price belonging to his horse. The heroes were set to pay at a price of 2 to 4 horses. The ten's pay was ten times the size of the ordinary warrior's pay. The centurion's pay was determined in double the size

of the ten's pay. The pay of one thousandth was appointed in three times the size of the centurion's pay.

Along with incentive measures, measures of material censure of the warrior for his neglect and shortcomings in military service were successfully applied. So, for example, if one of the soldiers made a mistake during the service, then his fee was cut in the amount of 1/10. It was also determined that the tenor with the permission of the centurion, the centurion with the permission of the thousandth, the thousandth with the permission of Amir-ul-Umararo (Emir of the Emirs) took Uluf - a fee for the service.

The main thoughts and aspirations of Timur were aimed at expanding and strengthening the grandiose empire, governing the state, suppressing uprisings and maintaining peace in its vast territory, pacifying rebellious and rebellious rebels, and establishing diplomatic relations with the outside world. He paid much attention to the economic problems of public administration. Although he was unfamiliar with modern theories of macroeconomic politics, he implicitly understood the role and importance of trade and economic relations, handicraft and agricultural production in the development and prosperity of the empire, in strengthening state foundations, and in improving the well-being of people.

2. The economic life of Maverannahr during the reign of the Timurids

During his life, Timur appointed the ruler of India and Kabul Pirmuhammad as the heir to the state. However, after the death of Timur in 1405, a dynastic struggle began among the Timurids. In the midst of this struggle, the son of Miranshah Khalil Sultan, capturing Samarkand on March 18, 1405, declared himself the ruler of Maverannahr. As a result of the internecine wars of Pirmuhammad in 1407, Miranshah in 1408 were killed. Khalil Sultan, having lost the battle against the Emir of Khudaydod, is captured.

In the dynastic struggle, the son of Amir Timur Shahrukh came out victorious. Without particular difficulty, having captured Samarkand, in 1409 he declared his son Ulugbek the ruler of Samarkand.

Shohruh Mirzo, with the support of the population in 1420, takes control of the former possessions of Timur, except for Syria and Arabia. Thus, during the reign of Shokhrukh, the state of Timur (although by that time a part of the territory of the Great Empire was lost) was divided

into two parts: the state of Shokhrukh with its capital in Herat and the state of Ulugbek with its capital in Samarkand.

Ulugbek was born March 22, 1394 in the city of Sultania in western Iran. His mother Gavharshod was the daughter of Giyasiddin Taragay, one of the Chagatai emirs. The real name of Ulugbek Muhammad Taragay. In December 1409, he became the ruler of Samarkand. Ulugbek ruled Maverannahrom 40 years (1409-1449). He was known for his scientific work and turned Samarkand into the abode of the great scientists of the East. During the time of Ulugbek, in Maverannahr, along with handicrafts and agriculture, culture, science and trade developed strongly.

The collapse of the united empire after the death of Timur led to the reduction and then termination of trade and diplomatic relations with the countries of Western Europe, which under Timur successfully developed. Thereby, Central Asia turned out to be divorced from world markets, from the socio-economic development of the peoples of the world.

Despite internal strife among the Timurids, Maverannahr and Khorasan settled down and flourished. Attention was paid to the repair and expansion of irrigation systems. Through flooding, the lands of the steppe zones were developed. Timurids in every possible way encouraged the development of the steppes, the creation of gardens there, the restoration and irrigation of lands left unattended. Particularly noteworthy is the system of support to farmers through the provision of tax benefits, which was then successfully applied by the Timurids. For example, farmers involved in the development of the steppes, the creation of gardens there, the restoration of unattended land and other activities that added to food resources were exempted from taxes and fees for 2 years.

During the reign of the Timurids, irrigation facilities were created in the agricultural zones of Samarkand, Bukhara, Kashkadarya, Merv, Tus and around Herat. In Samarkand, the canal, destroyed by the Mongols, originating from the Zeravshan rivers was restored to partially irrigate the Kashkadarya lands.

At the initiative of Sultan Hussein Baykara and especially Alisher Navoi, a world-renowned national poet Maverannahr who serves as a vizier at the court of Sultan Hussein Baykara, the construction of irrigation systems was carried out in the Tus region and Mashhad, which allowed the construction of gardens around the cities of Maverannahr and Khorasan.

In agriculture, cereals, vegetables, and melons were grown, and gardening was developed. A special place in the economy of the industry was occupied by animal husbandry, in particular horse breeding, sheep breeding, camel breeding, cattle breeding, flocks walked along the steppes.

State lands were transferred in the form of a suyurgal-gift from the Timurids to their relatives, military leaders, and civil servants. The owners of suyurgal had the right to appoint employees, collect taxes and payments, and punish those responsible. The centralized authority took the land from the owner of the suyurgal, administratively limited their rights due to disobedience, and denied the right to own the suyurgal. Suyurgals were also owned by warriors. According to Babur, Sultan Hussein of Baikar 14 thousand of his guard and 40 thousand of the army, each of them gave 80 jaribs (958 square meters) of land.

During the time of Timur and Timurids, large land areas, irrigation systems, dukans (trading shops), enterprises, mills, bazaars, caravanserais were tied to waqf property. The mosque, madrassas, khanaka, hospitals were the owners of waqf. Revenues were used to maintain these institutions. Communal land as a form of land use under the Timurids was relatively small and consisted of court, waterless and difficult to develop land. They were used with the participation and cash contributions of all community members.

In the 15th century, in Maverannahr and Khorasan, farmers, as well as dehkans working in their lands, were called museums. They were divided into four groups: museums living on state lands, museums cultivating the lands of the multkdor (landowner), farmers cultivating their lands, museums living in the waqf lands.

Dehkans paid tax - hiraj. Farmers paid this type of tax at harvest time in the form of grown produce or in cash. Hiraj in irrigated lands was 33.3%, in rainfed lands one sixth of the crop, that is 16.5%. In addition to taxes, the population was obliged for a certain time, without payment, to work in favor of the ruler, the owners of suyurgal and tarhan.

It is noteworthy that during the construction of public buildings, palaces, defense and irrigation structures, the construction and repair of roads, the population was attracted to hashar, and it carried its food and labor. It was a better, more progressive way of solving the problems of creating public goods intended for collective consumption. The stable traditions of organizing and

carrying out socially significant work on the basis of attracting the population to hashar have retained their significance in some areas today.

Tax collectors tried to collect taxes as much as possible. Therefore, Timur and his individual heirs tried to comply with the principle of sustainability, often not to change the size and order of tax collection, and severely punished those who violated them. Despite this, tax collectors arbitrarily tried to violate established procedures. This often turned into a cause of popular discontent and uprisings. For example, the population of Herat rebelled against emergency taxes under the Sultan of Husayn Baykar. This type of tax was canceled for 2 years due to popular discontent and anger.

The relative stability of centralized power in Maverannahr and Khorasan allowed to develop not only urban and agriculture, but also gave a great impetus to the development of crafts, trade, commodity-money relations, which were of exceptional importance for economic life. In particular, the rapid development of crafts and their further specialization changed the topographic history of such cities as Samarkand, Bukhara, Tashkent, Andijan, Termez, Shakhrisabz, Karshi and others. Craft mahallas and guzars, streets, a series of bazaars, fairs, bazaars under Chorsu domes appeared in the cities. . The production of silk fabrics, the finest products of which were raised to the level of luxury goods, was used by the upper classes. Some of these products were foreign trade. In Maverannahr, Samarkand gold-embroidered items such as satin, kirmizi and herat kimkhobs became very famous. Carpets, rugs, and namata were woven from animal wool, not only city artisans, but also steppe pastoralists.

At this time, Samarkand, as the capital of the Timurid dynasty, remains the center of arms production, as in Timur. Weapons made by gunsmiths for khokims, military commanders, emirs were decorated with gold, silver coatings, precious stones. So according to the testimony of Ibn Arabshah after Timur's funeral, weapons and clothes of Timur decorated with gold and precious stones hung in the walls of Gur-emir. The smallest part of these relics at a price was approximately equal to the annual tax of the whole region.

In the 15th century, in Maverannahr and Herat, jewelry craft was developed to meet the needs of the upper classes. Various luxuries were made from gold, silver, metal compounds, precious stones. In the cities, the craft of manufacturing household items from copper was greatly

developed: cauldrons, various bowls, stirrups, kumgans, lanterns, candlesticks, lamps. The pottery craft for the production of such items as braids, bowls, dishes, bowls, tandoor, bricks, children's toys, etc. also developed. Masters of processing marble and stones gave them cut, artistic and calligraphic inscriptions and shapes, which were valued as a work of art. These stones have been preserved to this day; they can be seen in all the monuments of the Middle Ages. Of particular note is the development of building construction. Among the builders were architects, engineers, skilled masons, carpenters, ganch craftsmen. They were called ustod - outstanding masters. Their creations are still a subject of admiration.

In the XV century, the production of glass products developed. Various dishes and household products were made of glass. During the construction of housing for the upper and middle classes, colored glasses of various colors and shades were used, they decorated various doors, windows, etc. Of particular importance was the woodworking craft. The means of labor and transportation, molds for molding bricks, moldings for shoes, chests, boxes, lullabies and much more were made from wood of various species.

Speaking about Samarkand handicraft, we should also mention paper production near the Obirakhmat ditch. It was here that there was an enterprise producing paper using incomparably high technology. Samarkand paper was famous throughout the region and was the subject of foreign trade. The production of leather and the manufacture of products from this material like camisoles (dressing gowns), shoes, and articles for the administration of horses received a great development. In preparation for military campaigns, quivers for arrows, scissors for knives and sabers were prepared.

In all cities of Maverannahra and Khorasan there were special enterprises, dukans, workshops fairs selling products of all types of medieval handicrafts, which traditionally sold various oriental sweets, cakes, perfumes, fragrant oriental seasonings.

The Timurids, continuing the Timur traditions in Samarkand and Herat, gathered scientists, poets and musicians, architects and builders, artists and skilled craftsmen. At the same time, Ulugbek increased duties to increase income from foreign trade.

The development of craft and trade was positively influenced by the monetary reform of Ulugbek in 1428. In order to widely attract the population to domestic retail trade, Ulugbek

prohibited the circulation of old lightweight coins and introduced new copper money, thereby satisfying the need for trade in small coins. To do this, at the same time in Bukhara, Samarkand, Karshi, Termez, Tashkent, Andijan created mints. Thereby, the internal trade of Maverannahra was fully provided by copper small coins. The people called these coins fuliusi adliya, which in translation meant fair coins. This monetary reform of Ulugbek gave ample opportunities for the development of crafts, the development of commodity exchange operations, and the growth of income from trade.

3. The invasion of the Shaybanids and the formation of the Central Asian feudal khanates

At the turn of two centuries in 1501, the Timurid state was conquered by nomadic Uzbeks led by Sheybanikhan, who came from the house of Genghis Khan. Feudal feuds were no exception in the Sheibanid state, specific separatism intensified, although under Abdallah Khan II there was some centralization of inheritance. After the death of Abdallah Khan II, during the Janids, strife in the Sheibanid environment intensified, which the Safavids used (Shah Abbas I). Under the last representative of the Janid dynasty, Abu L-Fayzhan (1711-1747), centralized power began to develop, and the position of the Mangyt tribe strengthened.

Political fragmentation, endless internecine conflicts and wars, depopulation of cities, ruin of the settled population, decline in production, destruction of agriculture, etc. led in the XVIII century to deep economic decline and stagnation. And in these difficult and unpredictable conditions, domestic and foreign trade functioned. In particular, one can note an increase in trade with Russia through Orenburg, where merchants had privileges up to duty-free trade. Russian merchants lived in Bukhara for 2-3 years. The conditions for mutual trade with Russia were difficult, although they were mutually beneficial. Thus, on the ruins of the once mighty Timurov empire of the Sheybanid state, fragmented feudal states formed as a result of destructive internecine wars in the vast expanses of Central Asia. The raids of nomadic tribes were also destructive.

At the beginning of the XVI century, endless wars between the Sheybanids, Babur, the invasion of the Kyzylbash Ismail I ravaged the whole of Central Asia. Atrocities and robberies, mass extermination of the population, hunger adversely affected the state of the economy. The nomadic tribes who came to Central Asia occupied the best nomadic tribes, crowded the local

nomadic and settled population, the lands were taken away in favor of the Sheybanid nomadic tribes. Sown areas have declined. Nearly fifty years of continuous feudal wars were unfavorable for trade and money circulation, peasants left their homes and fled. Only after the "meeting of the inheritance", i.e. centralization of power, especially under Abdallahan II, there were certain shifts, conditions arose for the restoration and normalization of the economy. However, the steady decline in commodity production and monetary circulation in the 16th century and especially in the 17th-18th centuries was influenced not only by internal, but also by external factors, in particular, curtailing foreign trade. It is known that for many centuries a transit route ran through Central Asia connecting the East with the West, but in the 16th century, after the great geographical discoveries, the access of trade routes to the oceans, this route lost its economic significance. Central Asia turned out to be isolated from the main flow of goods, this also affected domestic trade, a number of crafts reduced their output due to the lack of demand for international trade. Although these losses were compensated by the trade ties of Central Asia with Russia, but these ties were only being established. The devastating and continuous feudal feuds between the Sheibanid sultans led to trampling of crops, robbery of cities, and increased requisitions. And this did not contribute to the stabilization of craft production and trade. An exception was Bukhara, which in the middle of the 16th century became the capital of the Sheybanid state. This made it possible for Bukhara to become the center of Central Asian trade and craft production.

From the point of view of the history of the economy of Uzbekistan, issues of the emergence of manifesto are of fundamental importance. The study of the socio-economic prerequisites for the emergence of manufactory and the analysis of the formation and development of this stage of industry in the territories of Maverannahr constitute an important problem of the history of economics and economic thought in the Republic of Uzbekistan and neighboring countries of Central Asia. In the conditions of decaying feudalism, manufacture, as the first form of capitalist production, constituted an intermediate stage between artisanal production and machine production. In terms of the nature of the tools, the manufacture was not much different from the medieval workshop (the Latin "manufacture" means "handicraft", manual production "). But there was already an internal division of labor and workers performed only separate operations, which contributed to a significant increase in labor productivity. In addition, the main producer of material

goods in manufactories were not independent craftsmen and peasants (small owners), but hired workers.

Moreover, in our opinion, the mission of the manufacturing establishments was that layers of wage workers and capitalists formed in them, which turned out to be social sources of the formation of the industrial working class and the bourgeoisie in the era of the establishment of large-scale machine industry. It should be noted that the emergence of manufactories in most countries of the East, including Central Asia (meaning the territory of Maverannahr, Khorezm and North Khorasan) occurred as a result of natural internal development and contributed to the success of urban industry, the improvement of production. The genesis and development of capitalist manufactory occurred during the period of the decomposition of feudalism, i.e. this process took place long before the era of Russian colonial rule in Central Asia and took place under the influence of the formed primordial premises. The manufactory in Central Asia was formed on the basis of local socio-economic structures and was not planted from outside, in particular, by Russian companies.

The famous Russian orientalist N.V. Hanykov (1819-1878) in 1841-1842 Having spent eight months in Bukhara about the industry of commodity production and the related service sector, he stated: "In the Bukhara Khanate, there is, strictly speaking, only three kinds of industry, namely, agriculture, trade and craft; the manufactory does not exist at all, except for one iron factory. " Consequently, according to Khanykov, the only manufactory institution in Bukhara 25 years before the Central Asian khanate entered as a protectorate of the Russian Empire was a cast-iron factory called "Korkhonai degrez".

According to experts, the origin of the manufactory as a classical form of cooperation, based on a broad division of labor, occurred in medieval Central Asia on the local basis of the most important socio-economic and demographic shifts: the addition of feudal cities within the trade and craft suburbs (rabad-posad), concentration labor and means of production, the growth of commodity-money economy, the transition from handicraft to handicraft production, the differentiation of the population in the production and social sphere to producers, organizers of industrial enterprises (wealthy handicraftsmen, merchants, buyers, traders) and consumers. The development of the market and market relations, the formation of layers of civilian workers and

industrialists-capitalists are shown as the economic basis for the formation of a manufactory. Such a development of events in the sphere of production and trade in the territory of Maverennahr is of fundamental importance in terms of assessing the level of development of the productive forces of society.

Conclusion

The study of the economic history of the state, which has passed a very difficult and instructive path from economic recovery and prosperity during the reign of Timur and Timurids to a new round of rapid economic development in our time, is completed. We very thoroughly and with great attention traced the origins of education and the subsequent results of the Timur Empire, the colonization of Maverannahr by the Russian empire, the Soviet period of the development of Uzbekistan, the causes and destructive economic consequences of an economic system based on command methods of managing economic processes. An important place was given to the issues of economic development of Uzbekistan after gaining its political independence. Today, on this fertile land, beloved by God himself, very favorable conditions are created for the accelerated and sustainable development of the productive forces of society on the basis of radical and constructive changes in property relations, in relations of distribution and exchange. By extraordinary measures, the problem of mobilizing the enormous energy carried by the masses of the people is being successfully solved.

Even in the early years of Independence, in incredibly difficult conditions of economic decline, the first President of the Republic prophetically proclaimed the slogan "Uzbekistan is a state with a great future." After prolonged stagnation and economic recession, the country again found itself on a spacious road of prosperity and a revival of former glory. In fact, at present, Uzbekistan has become a country with huge potential, a powerful and dynamically developing economy, developed industry and agriculture, an extensive transport system, a modern telecommunications network, industrial and public infrastructure.

In the short historical period, the country, having achieved independence, overcame the difficulties of the transition period. She, moving from a command economy to market relations and developing on the basis of five principles put forward by the first president of the Republic of

Uzbekistan I. Karimov, has demonstrated high economic growth rates to the whole world. The implementation of the five fundamental principles of the transition to a socially oriented free market economy during the reform process allowed the country to achieve high results in overcoming the difficulties of the transition period and ensure annual sustainable economic growth and improving the welfare of its population.

In the process of economic reform and market transformation, the sectoral structure of the national economy was radically changed. Suffice it to say that completely new industries arose and began to function in the country, such as automotive, petrochemicals, oil and gas and railway engineering, the production of modern building materials, consumer electronics, pharmaceuticals, the modern food and textile industries, and several others. Even at the initial stages of economic reforms, a reliable regulatory framework was created for the dynamic development of all spheres and sectors of the national economy, urgent and effective measures were taken to ensure a favorable investment climate in the country. Formed investment environment and measures to stimulate investments, guarantees of protection of investors' rights contributed to the growth of accumulated investments, amounting to the equivalent of 190 billion US dollars, of which over 65 billion US dollars are foreign investments.

In recent years, small business and private entrepreneurship have rightfully become the driving basis of economic growth in Uzbekistan. If before the independence in the country, small business was practically absent, then at present over 56 percent of gross domestic product is formed in this sector of the economy. Today, over 90 percent of the total number of all business entities are small businesses, 78.3 percent of the working population are employed in this sector of the economy. The expansion of the share and importance of this sector is facilitated by the measures being implemented in the country to broadly support it, improve the business environment, create reliable systems for protecting the rights and guarantees of private property, and reduce the tax burden.

At the initiative of President Sh. Mirziyoyev, the Republic outlines strategic actions in the main areas of development of Uzbekistan for 2017 - 2021. They are aimed at further democratizing public administration and building a civil society, carrying out reforms in the sphere of the judicial system, ensuring macroeconomic stability and high rates of economic growth, improving social

policies aimed at increasing the standard of living of the population and its quality, maintaining an active foreign policy and development foreign economic relations with foreign countries. According to certain parameters of economic activity, there are growth forecasts up to 2035.

In one of his speeches at the video conference call, Sh. M. Mirziyoyev said: “If we ourselves do not change, life will not change either.” It was an honest and bold confession. After that, reforms began in the system of public administration, the judicial system, and the main directions of development of Uzbekistan outlined by strategic actions began to be implemented. The work done is detailed in the presidential address to the Chambers of the Oliy Majlis in December 2017 and in December 2018.

Truly significant events have occurred in the political sphere of the country. Good old relations with the neighboring republics of Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan, Tajikistan and Turkmenistan have been restored.

Successes in the economic sphere are associated with the transition to civilized market relations, mutually beneficial partnership of the state with private entrepreneurship and small business.

In a short time after Sh. M. Mirziyoyev assumed the presidency, a huge number of new industrial and social facilities were commissioned. In 2017 alone, 161 large industrial enterprises were built, including the Tashkent and Navoi thermal power plants, the construction of a hydrometallurgical plant in the arms of Kyzylkum began, the electrification of the Ferghana-Margilan railway is ongoing, etc. A stable rate of economic development of 5.5 percent was achieved, an increase in export volume was achieved by 15 percent, a positive balance of foreign trade turnover amounted to 854 million dollars, the problem of convertibility of the national currency was successfully solved, gold and foreign exchange reserves of the Republic increased by 1.1 billion dollars, 12 free economic and 45 industrial zones have been organized, and another 50 industrial zones have been set up. All this is aimed at achieving accelerated development of the country and its regions.

Strong social policy: “Visiting card” of modern Uzbekistan. Only the content of the development of education and science, the health sector, and social infrastructure spends more than

60% of state budget funds. At the initiative of the President, 2019 was declared the year of “active investment and social development”.

Uzbekistan has chosen the path of building a democratic law-governed state, the formation of an open civil society, for maintaining public order requires not only a strong state, but also a strong civil society.

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